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THE OHIO ORGAN, OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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Western Christian Advocate.

This paper takes a noble stand.—Read the following, from its last issue, and remember that this sheet has more than 20,000 patrons, and then tell us there is no hope of a victory! This number contains Cary's Campaign Tract, entire.

Temperance in Ohio.

On our fourth page will be found an able address on this subject to the citizens of Ohio, furnishing reasons for adopting, in substance, the Maine Law. As the case is so fully argued by General Cary, it would be useless for us to attempt any additions to what he has said. We will, therefore, take this opportunity of presenting to the favorable consideration of every voter in Ohio, the importance of the subject. There is now, as there has been for several years, a large importation of a certain class of foreign population to Ohio, as well as to other States, whose fixed principle is, that a free country, with its laws of freedom, means that every man may do as he pleases. There appears to be more than a mere sketch of romance in the

of these new-comers seeing either whisky or something else in a store, seized it, was taking it away as his own, and when arrested, gave as a reason for his course, that he was in a free country; and what better apology can we give for the conduct of the 2,400 grog-shop keepers of Cincinnati, than that given by this same Irishman? The plea is, that such a law, or any law of restraint, infringes on the right of freedom; and these same freemen, born and raised in Ireland or Germany, join in the Fourth of July celebrations, and proclaim in favor of the "liberty procured by the blood of our forefathers." Just look at these noble patriots. See them preparing their liquors, and possessing just so much dignity of character, that, for the sake of making five cents more or less, they will make any man drunk, make any wife a widow, or any child fatherless. Yes, these same noble patriots, the blood of whose forefathers achieved American independence, are prepared to inflict any mischief on society, in order to gain a living in a way more profitable, or more easy, than to labor with their hands for an honest maintenance; and there are many Americans who unite with these miserable and unprincipled men, by inveighing against any measure of restraint that would stop this traffic.

Now, just look at the picture of the class of persons whose rights and liberties are said to be invaded. Dr. Bailey, editor of the Era, under the date of London, June 24th, 1853, describes these people and their associations as they exist in London, as follows: "Could they [Americans] witness what I daily see—the legions of gin-shops here, with men, women and children thronging the doors; women drinking in the open streets, spending the earnings of beggary in rum, in-

stead of bread—they would never repent their vote, [for the Maine Law.] I have never before been so profoundly impressed with the policy of the Maine Law. Intoxicating liquor, in some form, is almost universally used in London. You can not spend a social evening with a friend, without the decanter being produced; and if you call at a clergyman's house, you are asked to refresh yourself with a glass of wine!" These imported foreign drunkards, and drunkard-makers, and quite too large a class, of the same stripe, of American birth, compose the privileged portion of the American population, whose liberty of drinking to be drunk, and of the liberty of making a living by making drunkards are now to be invaded by the Maine Law. Yes, the right to kill themselves, or kill others, is the liberty these persons want to secure under the name of liberty. In other cases the men would be put in straight jackets, confined to the jail, or sent to the penitentiary, in order to keep them from injuring society.

We know it is said, that in the case in hand temperance men should confine themselves to moral means, and not have recourse to law. Well, they have done so, and that, too, with good and glorious success; and even in this they have not encountered a failure, as some say they have. Now, however, the call is to citizens to use their power at the ballot-box to rescue the depraved portion from destruction; and is not law a part of morals?—Whoever heard of morals without law? And all law has its sanctions, and penal sanctions, too, in case of transgression. "The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for unholy and for profane, for murderers of fathers," etc.. 1 Timothy i, 9. All the moral laws of God have their restraints and sanctions. Indeed, it is strange doctrine that a civil or moral code loses its character when it restrains and even punishes men for hurting or killing others; and this whisky traffic is no other than murder, assault and battery, public nuisance, etc., in some form or other.

There always have been, and there is now, and probably will be, a class of persons that have no proper scruples in pursuing a business to obtain a living, which will injure their fellow-men; and should even the law be powerless, in regard to some, this is not unusual. The laws on murder, theft, forgery, etc., are powerless in regard to some who will run the risk and defy the law; yet all moral codes condemn and punish such acts.

The truth is, there are, we fear, many who make such pleas against the Maine law, who are accomplices with the drunkards and those who aid in making them. There are distillers and farmers who sell grain to them, and many time-serving politicians, who are involved in this sin, if not directly, yet indirectly. It is time, therefore, to bring the power and restraint of law, even in its sanctions, to

prevent the vast evils under which society now groans, as well as to preserve the too scanty morals now diffused among the population.

We are pleased to learn that several of the ecclesiastical bodies are speaking out on the subject. We have published already several such, and noticed others, as our limits will not allow us to publish all. We will, however, throw the entire force of our columns, editorially, by selections and contributors, against the murderous and brutish business of whisky-making, whisky-selling, whisky-drinking, and all complicity in the damning business; for "drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Now, we can make no compromise with that which damns men's souls, or shuts them out of heaven.

In brother Simmon's district, we learn that Aberdeen quarterly conference has passed resolutions declaring that "as conscientious men and Christians, they feel called upon to use their best efforts to promote the cause of temperance; that they will not vote for any man for either house of the Legislature of Ohio, who is unwilling to use his influence to procure the passage of the Maine law, or one similar thereto; and all the other quarterly conferences in the district are requested to take similar action."

The truth is, if men of "conscience and religion," in Ohio, take up this subject, they can both enact the law and execute it when enacted. This class of men in Ohio will be held responsible for the drinking and murders of whisky, beer, wine and rum. The sin lies at their door. Will they act in this exigency?

For the Ohio Organ.

Letter from Washington.

Beers' Temperance Hotel—Apprehended closure of it—Inconsistency of Traveling Tee-totalers—The recent Triumph in Washington—Dr. Snodgrass's suggestion of National Legislation.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
WASHINGTON, JUNE 29th, 1853.

You will observe from the date of this, that I am not liable to the charge of inconsistency, to which so many temperance men have subjected themselves by stopping at rum-hotels. It has been my habit, for many long years past, during which business has called me to the Federal City very frequently, to put up with our old, trusty, temperance friend, Beers, whose Hotel is located in Third street, nearer to the Railroad Depot than any other "respectable hotel," while more moderate in its charges—its price being \$1 25 per day, while many of the rum hotels charge \$2 00.

I have written the above, not without foreboding that, whatever custom-inducing service it may render, it will have come too late to reward Brother Beers for the perseverance through long years, amid many discouragements, to sustain a Temperance Hotel in Washington. He tells me that he contemplates retiring from the business on the termination of his present

lease. I regret to have to announce this fact. No where is a Temperance Hotel so much needed as here, in this Sodom. After Beers has closed up the only establishment of the kind here, not unlikely, temperance men, who have been in this city time and again, and spent their money at rum hotels, will be lamenting "the want of temperance hotels." But I indulge the hope that an accession of custom, on the opening of the next session of Congress when the influx of strangers will be renewed, will induce him to change his purpose. It is clearly in the power of the temperance community to so have it, if they are really sincere in their lamentations over "the want of temperance hotels." The custom of one in ten pledged men, who visit Washington would be sufficient. Will they come to the rescue? We shall see.

The glorious triumph of the cold water army in this District, over the cohorts of rum, is no longer a matter of news to your readers. It has been sent upon the telegraphic wires to all parts of the country, to rejoice the hearts of millions. The more prominent of the working friends of the good cause here, such as Savage, and Parker, and Harkness, and Cunningham and others, look as though they "feel good" on account of the result of the recent trial at the ballot-box—aye, and proud too, as they have a right to feel. All honor to them!

The next thing to be done here, is the carrying out of the suggestions of the valuable circular, issued some time ago, by Dr. Snodgrass, of Baltimore, through a National Law, either entirely prohibiting the "original packages" of foreign liquors coming through our custom-houses, thus giving the benefit of the traffic for medicinal and mechanical purposes to American manufactures of alcohol—or else forbidding their importation altogether, except as "drugs" for the aforesaid legitimate purposes, and to be inspected accordingly. Let petitions be sent in to Congress on this subject without delay!

I am glad to find your paper upon Brother Beers' news-table, giving evidence of being read by his guests.

Yours, truly, THE TOTALLER.

Young Men on Imperial Thrones.

Some of the most important empires on the globe are ruled by young men. The Emperor of China, Hien Fung, is now in the twenty-second year of his age, and the third of his reign. It will be recollected that he is the Tartar or the Tu-tsing dynasty, who aspires to the throne of China, about a nineteen years old. The Sultan of Shah of Persia, Nasser ad-Din is about twenty years of age. Abdal-Medjid Khan, the Sultan of Turkey born in April, 1823—of course he is a little over thirty years of age. The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, nearly twenty-three, having been born in August, 1830. He ascended the throne in December, 1848. These empires embrace more than one third of the population of the world.—N. York Herald.